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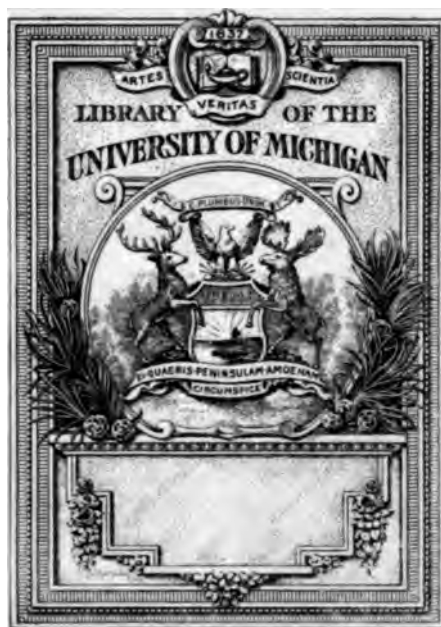
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Arbitration the American principle.

Opinions published by the N.Y. World, March, 1897



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*From Pres. Archd*

# Arbitration the American Principle.

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Being the opinions of many eminent  
leaders in thought, religion and state-  
craft on the International Treaty of  
Arbitration between Great Britain  
and the United States, given through  
The New York World. . .

With Compliments of  
The World,  
New York,  
March, 1897.



Arbitration

The American

Principle.

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## *The Treaty Before the Senate.*

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It is a fact already historical that the Treaty of Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, now before the Senate, grew out of the menace of war in the Venezuelan difficulty.

When President Cleveland's Message of Dec. 17, 1895, startled the country with the possibility of war over an ancient boundary dispute in South America, the New York World promptly characterized it as "a grave blunder." It insisted that neither our "peace and safety as a nation," the "integrity of our free institutions" nor "the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government" was threatened by an extension, however unwarranted and arbitrary, of the English possessions in Venezuela. It appealed to the common sense of both nations to insist upon a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The sober second thought cooled the war fever here. And from England, in response to The World's invitation, came messages of peace and good-will from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, Cardinals Logue and Vaughan and other leading dignitaries of the Church and State in Great Britain.

From this danger and the good feeling which followed it arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute resulted and the General Arbitration Treaty now pending.

Following are some of the expressions evoked by these incidents :



# *Arbitration The American Principle.*

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THE PRINCE OF WALES  
AND DUKE OF YORK.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 24, 1895.

Mr. Pulitzer, New York World, New York:

Sir Francis Knollys is desired by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York to thank Mr. Pulitzer for his cablegram.

They earnestly trust and cannot but believe the present crisis will be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both countries, and will be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship which has existed between them for so many years.

---

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE,  
FORMERLY PRIME MINISTER.

HAWARDEN, Dec. 21, 1895.

Joseph Pulitzer, World Office, New York:

Dare not interfere. Only common sense required. Cannot say more with advantage.

GLADSTONE.



LORD ROSEBERY,  
FORMERLY PRIME MINISTER.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 23, 1895.

Joseph Pulitzer, World Office New York:

I can only reply that I absolutely disbelieve in the possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain on such an issue as this, for it would be the greatest crime on record.

History would have to relate that the two mighty nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, at a time when they appeared to be about to overshadow the world in best interests of Christianity and civilization, preferred to cut each other's throats about a frontier squabble in a small South American republic.

The proposition only requires to be stated to demonstrate its absurdity.

All that is wanted is a level head and cool common sense in our governments.

I congratulate you on the good work that your paper appears to be doing in this direction.

ROSEBERY.

---

REPRESENTATIVE OF  
LORD SALISBURY, PRESENT PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1895.

J. Pulitzer, The World, New York:

While fully reciprocating your friendly sentiments, it is impossible for the Foreign Secretary to take the course you suggest.

E. BARRINGTON,  
*Foreign Office.*

---

THE BISHOP  
OF LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1895.

The World, Pulitzer, New York:

With all my heart I pray to God to avert from this country and the

United States the crime and disaster of war between them, and I hold it to be the bounden duty of every man in both countries to avoid all provocative language and do all that he conscientiously can to promote peace.

F., LONDON.

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THE BISHOP  
OF LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23, 1895.

The World, Joseph Pulitzer, New York:

American excitement very sorrowful and surprising in England.

No feeling here but peaceful and brotherly.

Much prayer going up.

BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

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THE BISHOP  
OF CHESTER.

CHESTER, Dec. 23, 1895.

Joseph Pulitzer, New York World:

Every generous and Christian heart in England, and not least in kindly Chester, is wholly with you in your high appeal to the more deliberate judgment of your great and understanding people.

God speed you in your patriotic endeavor.

BISHOP OF CHESTER.

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THE BISHOP  
OF MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 23, 1895.

Pulitzer, World, New York:

The possibility of a war with America fills most of us with a feeling of horror. It would be to all intents and purposes a civil war, and could not fail to rouse passions and create enmities which many years would fail to allay.

This would be all the more unfortunate because o. late years the feel-

ing in England for America and Americans has been one of continually increasing and even fraternal interest and admiration.

We cannot see what there is in the present dispute to create such deep irritation as we hear of, and we are sure that if for such a cause war is allowed to arise between brethren before every legitimate means of conciliation is exhausted, those who precipitate the contest on either side will have committed a crime against civilization.

May God avert so great a crime and calamity.

J., MANCHESTER.

---

LORD PLUNKETT,  
ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23, 1895.

New York World, New York:

I am fully assured that every member of the Church of Ireland most earnestly deprecates anything that could imperil peace or cause disunion between us and our American brethren.

LORD PLUNKETT,  
*Archbishop of Dublin.*

---

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1895.

New York World, New York:

Our common humanity and our Christianity would sternly condemn a fratricidal war. Every Christian patriot on both sides of the Atlantic must employ every effort to avert a curse that would strike us all alike.

We are too closely bound to America by blood, respect and affection for her people to tolerate the idea of bloodshed.

Let us all remember the words, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

HERBERT, CARDINAL VAUGHAN,  
*Archbishop of Westminster.*

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23, 1895.

New York World, New York:

Wholly unaware of merits of case. Can only express abhorrence of war in general.

It will be deplorable if wise precedent of 1871 cannot be followed.

ARCHBISHOP, DUBLIN.

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THE ARCHBISHOP  
OF ARMAGH.

ARMAGH, Dec. 23, 1895.

Joseph Pulitzer, The World, New York:

War (between) England (and) America unnatural, strife between mother and daughter, the leaders in (the) progress (of) Christianity and civilization, who will continue so with (the) blessing of peace.

ARCHBISHOP.

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CARDINAL GIBBONS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24, 1895.

To the Editor of The World:

In reply to telegram, I have to say that war between England and America would be a calamity to the world and to Christian civilization. There is no ground for apprehension of war. I regard the strictures on Mr. Cleveland's message by some American and English papers as unjust and unwarranted, since he has always shown himself a man of peace and conservative principles during both Administrations. Warlike interpretation put on his message is forced. The panic was occasioned by an oversensitive money market.

The dispute will be honorably settled, not by the sword, but by the mightier weapon—the pen.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

FROM  
ENGLISH FREEMASONS.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1895.

New York World, New York:

Christmas greeting Freemasons' Club, Manchester, to American Freemasons.

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will towards men.

WEYMOUTH, Dec. 27, 1895.

The New York World:

All Souls' Lodge, Weymouth, 170, St. John's Day, to the Freemasons of America:

Let brotherly love prevail.

F. HETLEY,  
*Worshipful Master.*

---

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1895.

New York World, New York:

So far as I am concerned, would prefer Venezuela and Guiana consigned to bottom of sea (rather) than war with United States.

Thought here United States insist on being the arbitratist in frontier dispute.

If distinctly understood proposal is that an unbiased arbitrator be appointed to delimit frontier. Am certain public opinion would insist on our Government accepting this solution.

Most desirable public men of America should explain.

LABOUCHERE.

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JOHN E. REDMOND, M. P.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23, 1895.

The World, New York:

You ask for expression of opinion on war crisis from me as representa-

tive of British thought. In this, as in all other matters, I can speak only as a representative of Irish opinion.

If war results from reassertion of Monroe doctrine Irish national sentiment will be solid on side of America.

With Home Rule rejected Ireland can have no feeling of friendliness towards Great Britain.

JOHN E. REDMOND, M. P.

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## KING OSCAR II.

### WILLING TO CO-OPERATE.

In a personal interview granted to a commissioner of The World, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway reiterated his willingness to co-operate in the inauguration of international arbitration. His words, given literally, with the King's permission, are as follows:

"The King has decided that whenever his co-operation might be requested to aid in solving any question of controversy between Great Britain and the United States he will be very willing to give his services. In thus declaring his willingness to perform such duties, he feels the honor done him by the proposal of his name no less than the responsibility in which he may be placed. It is impossible for His Majesty to add more to this pledge of his willing services."

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## PRINCE BISMARCK

### ON WAR AND ARBITRATION.

In an authorized statement of his views made to The World through his son-in-law, Count Rantzau, on Feb. 5, Prince Bismarck declared that he "emphatically detests war," and, though declining to discuss the merits of the arbitration treaty pending between the United States and Great Britain, he made this memorable utterance on the principle:

"Once the people are educated enough to comprehend that war is a double-

edged sword, the aggressors often being the losers, then war will cease. The present agitation in Great Britain and the United States in favor of international arbitration proves how humanity has advanced. It is to be applauded for that reason if not for anything else."

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**"CANNOT  
BE OVERESTIMATED."**

CARDINAL GIBBONS favored The World with an autograph letter, published in fac-simile Jan. 15, on the potency of public sentiment. Of the treaty now pending in the Senate he says:

*"The fact that the two great English-speaking nations of the earth have taken so decisive a step in the direction of permanent courts of arbitration gratifies me beyond measure, and should afford to all lovers of peace the keenest satisfaction. Its importance and its significance cannot be overestimated."*

Other eminent leaders in the churches, the Bishops and Archbishops of many denominations, representing all sections of the country, have telegraphed to The World urging the immediate ratification of the treaty, including the following:

**"THE EUROPEAN,  
NOT THE AMERICAN SIDE."**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

It has always seemed to me that the opponents of the ratification of the peace treaty in the Senate and out of it are taking the European side, not the American side. We have no standing armies here. We have for fifty years been as strongly committed to the principle of arbitration as to the Monroe doctrine itself. Indeed, if the present Senate does not ratify the treaty, it will go back on its own record. Our Senators are intelligent, patriotic, responsible leaders who know that the adoption of the treaty will not only increase the influence of America, but put America in the forefront of a higher civilization. They will not disappoint the whole country. I feel sure they will ratify the treaty as it stands.

H. Y. SATTERLEE,  
*Bishop of Washington.*

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**THE SENATE'S DUTY  
AND ITS ACTION.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

By how much disastrous consequences must ensue to civilization and Christianity should war arise between the two powerful English-speaking nations of the world, by so much may our honorable Senate weigh the importance and beneficence of their action, greatly desired by the American people in ratification of the arbitration treaty which is now receiving their considerate attention.

DANIEL S. TUTTLE,  
*Bishop of Missouri.*



**"THIS IS A GOOD TREATY  
AND SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY RATIFIED."**

DENVER, Col., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

Arbitration is right in principle and practice. It is enjoined in the Sermon on the Mount. This is a good treaty and should be immediately ratified. I would prefer to accept even the worst end of an arbitration than the best end of a fight.

H. W. WARREN,  
*Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.*

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**"THE OBJECTIONS  
ARE MORE THAN COUNTERBALANCED."**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

As I have already declared, I think favorably of the treaty. The objections are more than counterbalanced by the effect it will have in promoting general international arbitration, and abolishing, or at least diminishing, the scourge of war.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN,  
*Archdiocese of Philadelphia.*

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**"IMPERFECT THOUGH IT MAY BE,  
I WOULD FAVOR ITS ADOPTION."**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

I would consider the ratification of the arbitration or peace treaty a memorable triumph of Christian ideas in the policy of nations. It is the inauguration of a system more in accord with the teachings of the Prince of Peace. Statesmen may detect flaws in the proposed treaty, but imperfect though it may be I would favor its adoption. Its practical working will demonstrate its

advantages and disadvantages, and enable future statesmen to formulate a plan of action based on similar lines.

JOHN J. KAIN,  
*Archbishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of St. Louis.*

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#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT DEMANDS THE RATIFICATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

The ratification of the peace treaty pending before the United States Senate, after amendment, can scarcely be doubted. Public sentiment demands it, and its failure would be reproachful to American statesmanship and detrimental to American influence in all matters of international importance. Our civilization must relegate the barbarities of war to the shades of the past, except for national life.

S. M. MERRILL,  
*Resident Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church.*

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#### HOPES FOR RATIFICATION WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

OMAHA, Neb. Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

I earnestly trust the proposed arbitration will be ratified by the Senate without delay, as I regard the treaty as one of the most important advances of modern civilization.

GEORGE WORTHINGTON,  
*Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska.*

HEARTILY  
FAVORS RATIFICATION.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

I heartily favor ratification of pending arbitration treaty.

BISHOP SPAULDING,  
*Protestant Episcopal Church.*

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“THE SENATE HAS HERE AND NOW  
ITS HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY.”

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

Unless some provision in the arbitration treaty would compromise American interests that are vital, its ratification would conserve the welfare of all nations. Its prompt ratification would increase its moral significance and promote the pacific influence of the two great English powers throughout the world. The Senate has here and now its historic opportunity.

JOHN M. WALDEN,  
*Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.*

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CANNOT BELIEVE  
THE SENATE WILL FAIL TO RATIFY.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

I cannot believe that the treaty, so fraught with blessings not only to America and Great Britain but to the whole world, can fail to be ratified by the Senate of the United States.

THOS. F. DAVIES,  
*Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan.*

“ BETTER BEAR  
SOME IMPERFECTIONS.”

CANTON, O., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

The arbitration treaty marks a great advance in the interests of man, both for his temporal welfare and his spiritual.

It will be a glory to the Americans and a proud satisfaction to have led the way.

It will be a deep discredit to us and a disappointment to mankind if it fail through any fault of ours.

Imperfections are to be expected, because of the novel character, and, being more of a friendly agreement than a business contract, it is subject to friendly adjustments when needed.

Better bear some imperfections than make amendments which may cause its abandonment. If we are captious and not broad-minded in its consideration it will convince men that our talk of arbitration was not earnest—only a display of cheap philanthropy.

Great responsibility is on us before our fellow-men and before God.

God gives opportunity, and honors with trust, to be His instruments to relieve His burdened children. He puts confidence in us. We have only to put confidence in Him and conclude the treaty for His sake and for the sake of His children. Then, whatever difficulties may arise, with our fellow-men to back us and God to protect us, we shall be above all harm.

WILLIAM HENRY ELDER,  
*Archbishop of Cincinnati.*

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“ THE OBJECTIONS ARE TRIVIAL  
COMPARED WITH THE BENEFITS.”

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

The objections to the adoption of the treaty are trivial when compared with the benefits that will accrue to the two nations and humanity by its

adoption. Let it be adopted and the future will take care of itself. The gain is worth the risk.

THOMAS W. CAMPBELL,  
*Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.*

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“THERE OUGHT TO BE NO DELAY  
IN CONFIRMING THE TREATY.”

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

There ought to be no delay in confirming the treaty. Five years' trial will show where it should be amended. Its failure now would be a reproach to our nation.

A. W. WILSON,  
*Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

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“OBJECTIONS TO IT  
ARE SUPERFICIAL.”

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

Ratification of the peace treaty is demanded by every consideration of statesmanship and morality. Whether practically perfect or not, it marks an advance in human affairs, and its establishment should be hailed by every friend of man with deep satisfaction. Objections to it are superficial, and it ought to be lifted above any American conceit or party strife.

DAVID SESSUMS,  
*Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.*

THE CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT  
OF THE LAND DEMANDS RATIFICATION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

The enlightened and Christian sentiment of the land demands the ratification of the arbitration treaty. With the English language spoken by nearly a third of the population of Europe and by all America, such a wise treaty will carry great influence with the European nations now being impoverished through fear of disarmament. With the armies of Europe on a peace footing hundreds of thousands of non-producers can return to useful employments and an era of prosperity succeed an era of commercial stagnation throughout the world. The prompt action of Congress a year ago has made possible such a treaty. The time is ripe for it, and our Senators will not worthily represent a Christian nation if they fail to ratify its wise provisions.

EUGENE R. HENDRIX,

*Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

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ITS DEFEAT  
WOULD BE A CALAMITY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 11.

To the Editor of The World:

The peace treaty is one of the most important and auspicious events in the history of the world. I would regard its defeat as an unmeasured calamity.

O. P. FITZGERALD,

*Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

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DEPLORES THE DELAY  
IN RATIFYING.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

With all due respect to the Senate and with a patriotic desire to conserve

our own rightful interests, I cannot but deplore the delay in ratifying a treaty whose ratification would seem to afford an opportunity of proving the sincerity of our claim to be a Christian nation. This delay cannot but diminish the gracefulness and forcefulness of an act whose prompt performance has been eagerly awaited throughout the civilized world.

LEIGHTON COLEMAN,  
*Episcopal Bishop of Delaware.*

---

RATIFY  
AS IT STANDS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

The failure of the Senate to ratify the arbitration treaty just as it stands would be, in my judgment, a disaster to the human race. Its ratification will be the longest step ever taken in human advance. And the amendments over which Senators are wrangling seem to me expressions of an overcaution all unworthy of statesmanship in the presence of a possible alliance meaning so much for the world's welfare.

T. U. DUDLEY,  
*Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky.*

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FAILURE  
WOULD BE A CALAMITY.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

I should regard the failure to ratify the arbitration treaty as a calamity not only to this country but to the civilized world.

J. WILLIAMS,  
*Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut.*

AMAZED  
AT THE DELAYS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

Being only a simple citizen and a plain Christian man, neither lawyer, Senator nor diplomat, I am amazed at the delays and difficulties about the arbitration treaty. Its ratification is demanded by the Christian intelligence of the country. Its rejection would discredit our civilization. If it needs amending in details of application, in my judgment they should be considered later, but the adoption of the treaty by this Senate is due to the dignity of the Senate, the urgency of the subject and the welfare of mankind.

WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE,  
*Episcopal Bishop of Albany.*

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HOPES FOR  
EARLY RATIFICATION.

ASHLAND, Va., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of the World:

The early and enthusiastic ratification of the arbitration treaty would give me great joy.

J. C. GRANBERY,  
*Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.*

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RATIFY WITHOUT  
ESSENTIAL AMENDMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

I earnestly desire the immediate ratification of the arbitration treaty, without essential amendment.

W. X. NINDE,  
*M. E. Bishop of Michigan.*



LEAVE AMENDMENTS  
TO THE FUTURE.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

I have been and am praying that God may move our Senate to ratify the arbitration treaty. Can we not promptly accept its great essentials and leave amendments to the future? Is not the glorious issue of the Venezuelan treaty a guarantee of the wisdom and safety of such a course? May the speedy signing of the treaty add lustre to the closing years of this wonderful nineteenth century.

P. F. STEVENS,  
*Bishop Reformed Episcopal Church.*

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THE SENATE'S  
HESITANCY.

SHERMAN, Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

Am amazed at Senate's hesitancy. Every consideration of patriotism, policy and Christianity demands ratification of the treaty.

JOSEPH S. KEY,  
*Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.*

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SPEEDY  
ADOPTION URGED.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

Every consideration of humanity, international comity, patriotism, statesmanship and Christian brotherhood demands the adoption of the peace treaty pending in the Senate. Its defeat by partisanship or frivolous technicalities would be a crime and national humiliation. In the name of a vast Christian constituency I would urge its speedy adoption.

CHARLES B. GALLOWAY,  
*Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

BRING EVERY  
INFLUENCE TO BEAR.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,  
SEWANEE, Tenn., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

I look upon the arbitration treaty as the greatest advance in civilization that has been made in the nineteenth century. Only through such an instrumentality can we hope for peace on earth and good-will towards men. Every influence should be brought to bear to insure the ratification of the treaty.

CHARLES TODD QUINTARD.  
*Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee.*

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PARTISANSHIP,  
JEALOUSY OR JINGOISM.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

I wrote several weeks ago in strong terms to one of our Senators concerning the ratification of the arbitration treaty, and received from him in reply the following assurance:

"There is not the slightest indication of opposition to the treaty from partisanship, jealousy or jingoism (quoting my expressions) so far apparent." In a subsequent note he expressed the opinion that the treaty would be ratified. I was much relieved by these assurances, and for the equal relief of others published the Senator's communication in one of our local papers. But now it seems not wholly improbable that our apprehensions rather than our hopes are to be fulfilled, and I again greatly fear that through the inability of certain men to act, even in the gravest crisis, from other than narrow and selfish motives, the United States of America may miss the opportunity of doing a nobler service than has been done for a thousand years for the cause of civilization. God forbid!

H. A. NEELY,  
*Episcopal Bishop of Maine.*

**GOD SPEED  
THE TREATY.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

The arbitration treaty, as negotiated, is a triumph of wisdom and an honor to our country. Failure to ratify it will be in my judgment a misfortune alike to both England and America. Such a treaty between the greatest of Christian nations must be an example of power and an influence in promoting honorable peace without resort to the calamities of war. God speed the treaty.

ELLISON CAPERS,  
*Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina.*

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**FAILURE MEANS  
NATIONAL DISGRACE.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

The ratification of the peace treaty will be the triumph of truth and righteousness. To refuse ratification will be a national disgrace. Any man who votes against it misses one of the grandest opportunities of his life. I cannot believe that any high-minded, patriotic, statesman-like Senator will oppose it and thus prove Great Britain to be nobler than we.

CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD,  
*Episcopal Bishop of Pittsburg.*

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**FROM  
PHILLIPS BROOKS'S SUCCESSOR.**

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

The ratification of the arbitration treaty is my earnest hope.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE,  
*Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts.*

WILL PROMOTE  
CONCORD AMONG NATIONS.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 14.

To the Editor of The World:

As a British citizen and an admirer and lover of the American people, I earnestly desire and pray for the ratification of the peace treaty, and the more because I do not know a single dissentient from the opinion that it would more effectually tend to promote among the nations generally the concord which leads to prosperity than any treaty which the wisdom of statesmen has yet devised.

EDWARD CRIDGE,  
*Bishop of Reformed Episcopal Church.*

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TO OBJECT IS TO STAND  
IN THE WAY OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.

To the Editor of the World:

As I am a Christian, I believe in the triumph of the principles of the Gospel. This means arbitration instead of war. My heart, conscience and judgment approve the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

Any man who for personal or partisan reasons objects to it stands in the way of human progress. Let the Senate take favorable action without delay.

WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,  
*Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church.*

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WILL BIND TOGETHER  
THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 14.

To the Editor of the World:

I deem the arbitration treaty a movement unequalled in importance and significance by any of the nineteenth century. The two great English-

speaking nations are the leaders of the world. The more closely they can be bound together in the interests of peace and every other virtue the more rapidly will all best blessings settle upon the whole human race. All men in Southern Florida with whom I have spoken upon the subject are extremely anxious for the ratification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States.

WILLIAM CRANE GRAY,  
*Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church.*

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#### A DUTY TO GOD AND MANKIND.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The World:

I am most heartily in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty. Every consideration of duty to God and to the human race constrains one, it seems to me, to take this view. We owe it to God, who says we must not murder, or steal, or do any wrong to our neighbor. We owe it to mankind. We are bound to love our fellow-men and promote peace and goodwill among nations as well as individuals.

We are set by the hand of God in the forefront of all the nations of the earth—we, the United States of America, and Great Britain. We are responsible, therefore, for our example and influence to all other peoples. This is our opportunity—the first which has ever occurred in the history of the world—of taking this position of seeking to put an end to war, with all its sins, calamities and woes. No trifles should interfere with our ratification of this glorious treaty. I say ratify it, from the standpoint of humanity, as a man of patriotism, as an American citizen; of Christianity, as a humble subject of the Prince of Peace and of my position as a Bishop in the Church of God.

GEORGE F. SEYMOUR,  
*Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church.*

NOT TO RATIFY  
WOULD BE A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The World:

America and England should lead the world in all philanthropic measures. To ratify the peace treaty would be the fulfilment of prophecy; not to ratify would be a national disgrace, unworthy our Christian civilization. The honorable Senate will not fail us in this supreme moment. "Blessed are the peacemakers."

JOHN P. NEWMAN,  
*Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, Omaha.*

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AN EXAMPLE  
TO OTHER NATIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The World:

I am hoping and praying for the prompt ratification of the treaty with Great Britain. The example will be contagious to other nations. The Senate ought to ratify it before the close of this Administration. Five millions of Methodists will hail this treaty with delight.

C. C. M'CABE,  
*Bishop of M. E. Church, Fort Worth, Tex.*

APPROVAL  
BY GOVERNORS.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.

To the Editor of The World:

I think that these closing years of the nineteenth century will be remarkable in the future history of the world for an attempt, at least, to establish a great tribunal representing the two foremost nations of the world, to which shall hereafter, for a limited period at first, but we believe for perpetuity, be committed the decision of great questions of international differences.

Tribunals of arbitration have been established before this, but, if my memory serves me, they have been established to adjudge especial causes and after irritation has reached the danger point. This new treaty marks, it seems to me, an important advance in that, before matters of international difference have reached the danger point or the point of irritation, it shall be a matter of public knowledge in the two nations that a tribunal is established to pass upon such questions without invoking the dread arbitration of war.

ROGER WOLCOTT,  
*Governor of Massachusetts.*

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 15.

To the Editor of The World:

I am an earnest advocate of international arbitration, and hope that the two great English-speaking countries will set an example that will necessarily have an immense influence for good throughout the world.

M. D. BLOXHAM,  
*Governor of Florida.*

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.

To the Editor of The World:

Every step leading to the peaceful solution of international troubles should receive the support of citizens desirous of the truest progress of mankind. If the Venezuelan arbitration treaty marks a secure advance

in the path towards universal peace I don't think its influence will fail to be of lasting benefit.

DAVID M. CLOUGH,  
*Governor of Minnesota.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.

To the Editor of The World:

It is cause for rejoicing that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations by arbitration treaty further remove from us the possibility of war. The provisions of the treaty are wise. It is better for nations to settle their differences in a peaceable and deliberate court of reason than by armed conflict on land or sea. I unreservedly favor the ratification of the treaty.

JAMES A. MOUNT,  
*Governor of Indiana.*

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 16.

To the Editor of The World:

I fully approve of the principle of arbitration. I have not had time to examine the text of the treaty. If it is what I understand it to be, I favor its ratification.

GEORGE A. RAMSDELL,  
*Governor of New Hampshire.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16.

To the Editor of The World:

I approve of the principle of arbitration, but am not sufficiently informed to urge the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

W. H. ELLERBE,  
*Governor of South Carolina.*

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.

To the Editor of The World:

I most decidedly approve of the principle of arbitration and trust that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate.

LORRIN A. COOKE,  
*Governor of Connecticut.*



OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 15.

To the Editor of The World:

I have not examined the treaty of arbitration between England and the United States, but the principle of arbitration has my earnest support, whether involving disputes between nations, between employer and employee or between man and man. Arbitration implies the exercise of reason, and reason is the quality that distinguishes mankind from the brute.

JOHN R. ROGERS,  
*Governor of Washington.*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15.

To the Editor of The World:

I heartily approve the principle of arbitration. The present treaty seems to entirely withdraw from consideration the main differences now existing and to impair contentions long maintained by our country. A fair tribunal to decide all controversies would merit general approval.

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON,  
*Governor of Alabama.*

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 15.

To the Editor of The World:

I regard the arbitration treaty with high favor. I believe it embodies the civilized and Christian sentiment of this country and is an example for other nations to follow. Arbitration not involving national honor is certainly commendable. Speaking from present knowledge, I would favor its ratification.

F. M. DRAKE,  
*Governor of Iowa.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15.

To the Editor of The World:

I most heartily approve of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of differences between nations. A treaty accomplishing this object in an equitable manner would be a great benefit to the United States and to Great Britain and a long step ahead in the march of civilization.

CHARLES WARREN LIPPIT,  
*Governor of Rhode Island.*

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 16.

To the Editor of The World:

I approve of the treaty and the principle of arbitration, and favor the ratification of our treaty with Great Britain.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,  
*Governor of Wyoming.*

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 16.

To the Editor of The World:

I believe the arbitration treaty to be wise and humane. I am in favor of arbitration. I approve the principle and urge its ratification.

REINHOLD SADLER,  
*Governor of Nevada.*

VIEWS OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS  
AND PROFESSORS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

The dream of prophets, poets and philosophers has been fulfilled by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. They have beaten their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks.

The last barbarism we sloughed off was slavery. This agreement to arbitrate our disputes with the mother country marks another and a not less important advance in the progress of our civilization.

Along with the recognition of the rights of women these reforms are the noblest advancement of the spirit of Christianity. All three are rooted in the perception of the sacredness of human life, and the victory over brute force and passion which is now celebrated will save the English-speaking peoples from the horrors of a fratricidal war.

It is a glorious triumph for the reason and conscience of two great nations. It deserves the most splendid commemoration which the heart and imagination of our people can devise. And I cordially indorse The World's proposal that a day be solemnly set aside by the two nations for a fitting celebration of the signal triumph of civilization, this splendid first realization of the poet's divine ideal of "the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

J. G. SCHURMAN,  
*President Cornell University.*

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

In case of the ratification of the arbitration treaty by the authorities of the two nations a public recognition of the event on the part of the people in both countries would seem to me most appropriate.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT,  
*President of Yale University.*

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 13.

To the Editor of The World:

The mere fact that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States have come together in an arbitration agreement is of the greatest

significance. It shuts out the likelihood of war; it contemplates, expects, almost insures peace.

How the treaty will work is a question only to be solved by trial. It certainly avoids many of the pitfalls of the ordinary arbitration treaty ideals. It is a trial, to last for five years only, unless it proves satisfactory.

We can safely take it, help it to succeed, hope for its success and watch results.

THEODORE S. WOOLSEY,  
*Professor of International Law, Yale University.*

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 16.

To the Editor of The World:

I think it a wise way of settling international disputes, and if the treaty should be ratified by England and America, I should consider it a most fitting act to commemorate by a celebration.

FRANCIS WAYLAND,  
*Dean of Yale Law School.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12.

To the Editor of The World:

Since the treaty has been made and signed, I can only wish success to the experiment. It is a laudable effort on behalf of peace and good-will. The thing to do is to support it and try to make it a success. It is far better to look towards peace and to establish presumptions on behalf of peace than to be looking towards war and opening chances of war.

W. G. SUMNER,  
*Professor of Social Science, Yale University.*

To the Editor of The World:

The article in The World to-day will, I think, commend itself to thinking men in all parts of the country. The adoption of arbitration on a great scale for the settlement of threatening questions between the United States and Great Britain, which was begun under Gen. Grant and Mr. Fish, has now been logically developed into the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal by the efforts of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney. \* \* \*

Every American has an especial reason for pride in it, for the policy which

during a hundred years has steadily been leading towards it, whether drastic or conciliatory, has been an American policy—it was begun under the administration of Washington and has continued through every administration since—a policy of developing and administering public law between the nations in the interest of peace. In this matter no other government has so noble a record, and the new treaty adds a new glory to it.

ANDREW D. WHITE,  
*Ex-President of Cornell University.*

## REMARKS OF JOSEPH PULITZER.

In reply to an address of a deputation from the leading peace and arbitration societies of Great Britain, in London, June 5, 1896. The address said:

"We desire, on behalf of all who wish to see knit even more firmly the ties of history and kinship between the two great branches of the English-speaking race, to proffer our hearty thanks for the prompt efforts made by you through the great journal you direct towards that noble object, and to congratulate you on the immense and gratifying success resulting from that beneficent exemplification of the marvellous facilities of modern journalism in the dark days of last December. Your prompt intervention evoked from the best, wisest and most influential persons of the day so united and emphatic a protest that the counsels of moderation and sanity were enabled to exert their rightful sway over true public sentiment."

In speaking upon the address CARDINAL VAUGHN said:

"I desire to bear testimony to the great services you, sir, have rendered in the cause of peace between two great peoples of a common language and tradition; the two great nations in which the democratic spirit most rapidly develops. Fears have been expressed that a democracy would be unable to bear up in a time of political excitement and stress. But it was seen how a great journalist, directing a great journal, representing the popular mind, was able to seize the moment when trouble threatened, and by a timely warning, by the use of common sense, by an appeal to the humanity and morality which reside in both, was able to calm the public mind and create in both nations a feeling that peace must prevail. Your great efforts were widely appreciated. But your task is far from complete. You, with us, must desire and must work for a permanent tribunal. It has been my happiness and privilege to be here and to add my tribute of respect."

MR. PULITZER responded as follows:

*"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Deputation :*

"I am deeply sensible of the great compliment of your presence. Yet I feel that you come to do honor to a principle and not to a person. It is a

natural desire with men of earnest conviction to find expression for that conviction.

"I know of no purely moral sentiment that has been advanced in England since the abolition of slavery that appeals so strongly to the mind and heart as this idea of substituting civilized methods of peace and reason for barbarism and needless war.

"It is encouraging to feel that there are men in the world like those constituting your various peace and arbitration organizations; men who, putting aside their own interest and pleasure, and neglecting their own comfort and their own affairs, labor for the public good and a high ideal. We beyond the Atlantic have watched with admiration your devoted enthusiasm, often under discouragement and not seldom in the face of misapprehension. I congratulate you upon the fruit of your labors in the progress of this sentiment which I have observed during my present visit.

*"True Americanism means arbitration. If the great Republic across the sea stands for anything it stands for the reign of reason as opposed to the reign of force; for argument, peaceful discussion and lawful adjustment, as opposed to passion and war.*

**"America is proud of the fact that arbitration is an American idea.**

"The dark cloud that recently passed over America was only made possible by an unfortunate refusal of arbitration.

"It was a noble idea that stirred the American people, even though that idea was based upon a mistaken conception of fact. The spirit of protest was called out by a natural sympathy with the under dog, as we say—with the weak against the strong—and not by any personal feeling for Venezuela, with which country Americans have hardly anything in common. It was produced by the regard of our people for the very appearance of justice, though the substance itself were not there, and by their determination to protect American ideas against foreign intrusion even outside our boundary line.

"In the mind of every American the cherished Monroe doctrine stands almost side by side with the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and if, from their great devotion to that doctrine—which in an impulsive enthusiasm they thought was involved—Americans espoused the Vene-

zuelan cause, is that not more creditable to them than if they had acted from mere personal sympathy?

"If the New York World has been to any degree helpful in this Venezuelan affair, your warm words of appreciation are welcome and are an encouragement to all members of my profession on both sides of the Atlantic who have fearlessly discharged their duty under great difficulties. For it is not pleasant both to criticise the Government and offend the people. In free countries, where popular opinion is always the force behind the Government, where that opinion is subject to impulses, often from an excess of enthusiasm, the responsibility of the press becomes most grave.

"It is its duty to interpret the right, to expose the wrong, to teach the moral, to advocate the true and to oppose the false, constantly and conscientiously, judicially and fearlessly.

"Without sacrificing conscience to the natural desire of plaudits and popularity, it must attack error, whether emanating from the Cabinet or from the people themselves.

"It must do its duty against that false and perverted patriotism called jingoism.

"True patriotism, true Americanism, mean love of and pride in country. But we love our great Republic not because it has 70,000,000 of people, not because of its vast area and exhaustless resources, not even because of its wonderful progress. We love her because her corner-stone is enlightened intelligence and her foundations are Freedom, Equality, public morality, national honor, Tolerance and, above all, Justice.

"Jingoism is not confined to any one country, but is found in England as well as in America; in Germany as well as in France; in Russia as well as in Japan. Jingoism is an appeal to national vanity, national prejudices or national animosities.

"Every day there rests upon the conscientious press the responsibility of combating these prejudices and of teaching lessons of enlightenment.

"Arbitration, as I have said, is an American idea. The very first treaty of peace into which the United States entered, the treaty with England in 1783, provided that any dispute that might arise under it should be settled by arbitration. The second treaty of peace, the treaty of Ghent, made in 1814, also contained an arbitration clause, which was the means of settling



several acute disputes that otherwise might have reopened the smarting wounds of war.

"Three times since the war of 1812 peace was threatened more darkly than in the Venezuelan incident. The first occasion was the dispute as to the northeastern boundary, which came to a crisis in 1828. War seemed inevitable, but the arrangements for arbitration gave time for passion to cool and for reason to have a fair hearing, and the crisis ended in a compromise. Then there were difficulties arising from the Trent affair and the Alabama claims.

"In the Trent affair war was averted because both nations listened to reason. In the affair of the Alabama claims the treaty of Washington was made in 1871 providing for the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal.

"The force of the idea of arbitration in America is well illustrated by the settlement of the Canadian fisheries dispute in 1878. The Arbitration Commission decided in favor of England. After the decision was announced it was discovered that the award was based on false evidence. But America honorably insisted upon abiding by the decision of the commission and paid the award of \$5,000,000 to our Canadian friends—a gigantic sum for a few fish.

"In the eighty years since the treaty of Ghent America has an unbroken record for arbitration. Only a short time ago, in 1890, both houses of the American Congress joined in a resolution authorizing the President to negotiate with the powers to the end that differences and disputes which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration. In all the United States have taken part in twelve great arbitrations. Ten of these were arbitrations of disputes with Great Britain. Also, we have acted as arbiters in six international disputes.

"In no case have the United States ever refused arbitration. In no case have they made war, except for independence and self-preservation. Those facts go far towards assuring peace as an outcome of the Venezuela case.

"But the chief danger was passed when England recognized the American Commission now sitting at Washington. That was really the first step towards arbitration.

"When England accepted our commission, when she made a courteous

and tactful offer of facilities, she insured a peaceful settlement of the question. She might have refused to recognize the commission. She not only did recognize it, but she also submitted her claim and case to it with all the evidence in her possession.

"The outcome will be peace; peace with a better understanding, with friendlier good-will, with kindlier feeling.

"But I hope and believe that both nations will provide against the recurrence of such a crisis. If you will vigorously carry on your campaign of education you can make it most improbable that any government will refuse to arbitrate such trifling disputes again.

*"But as to the future danger, let us trust that there will be either a treaty or a tribunal making it impossible for the two nations to go to war about any issue that does not involve the national independence, the national honor or the national existence.*

"Civilization means that disputes and differences, whether individual or international, shall be settled by reason or by some judicial process, and not by force. Civilization is no more possible without peace than permanent peace is possible without arbitration.

"Yet this does not mean peace at any price.

"There are certain issues that are not arbitrable.

"War against a cruel despotism or slavery Americans regard as not only just, but inevitable.

"They believe in the French revolution. They naturally sympathize with the uprising of any people against despotism, whether in Greece or Hungary, or Poland in the past, or in Cuba to-day.

"I cannot help feeling that you, as Englishmen, share with the Americans at least in some of these sympathies. I have always held it one of England's greatest glories, almost equal to her matchless literature, almost equal to her genius for conquest, colonization and government in the remotest parts of the globe, unsurpassed since the days of the Romans, that for a century she has been for all Europe the strong place of refuge for political offenders.

"She, with Switzerland, has been practically the only European asylum for liberty-loving revolutionists and political exiles. She has protected all alike, whether anarchist or monarchist, whether rebel or pretender to a

throne. And since England has shown this devotion to political freedom, Englishmen will understand a similar spirit in America.

"However we must differ on many questions, we have common sympathies for Liberty and Humanity just as much as we have a common language.

"We speak, and read, and think, and feel, and hope, and love, and pray—aye, dream—in the same language. The twentieth century is dawning. Let us dream that it will realize our ideals and the higher destiny of mankind, and let us dream, not of hideous war and butchery, of barbarism and darkness, but of enlightenment, progress and peace."

